Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, July 17, 1816.

(Volume 27.) (Number 1363.

A CARD.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement are respectfully informed that Messrs. WOOLER and CO. have for Private sale, a few copies of a work containing Six Views of the Island of Saint Helena, inscribed to His Grace the Duke of Wellington; an Island rendered an object of interest to the whole world, as being the appointed residence of Buonaparte.

PRICE,—THREE GOLD MOHURS.

Bombay, 17th July 1816.

A CARD.

BOYCE KEMPT & CO. have the pleasure to inform their Friends & the Public, that they have received a small quantity of very fine light flavoured BOURDEAUX CLARET by the Ship *Partridge* Captain ANDERSON, last from the Isle of France.

The above Wine has been approved of by good judges, and therefore can with safety be recommended.

Bombay, 27th July 1816

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—July 12, Ship Sullemany, Captain Francis Ringrose, from the Gulph.—Ditto 13, Ship Charlotte, Captain P. Brown, from Sea.—Ditto 14, the H. C's. Cruizer Mercury, Lieutenant Thomas Blast, from Bussorah.

SAILED.—July 10, Ship Charlotte, Captain P. Brown to China.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 17, JULY 1816.

THE Mercury Cruizer arrived on, Sunday last, from the Gulph; but, as far as we can collect, has contributed nothing whatever in the shape of news, the intelligence she brought having been completely anticipated by the previous arrival of the Cornwallis.

The Sulamany was detained by H. M. Ship Favorite and sent into this Harbour, in consequence of its being discovered that she had on board a number of Slaves, whom she was conveying from one Port to another.

We are induced to believe that the report, which was some time since circulated, of Louis the 18th having prohibited the admission of English Newspapers into France, is without foundation. It would, nevertheless seem, that he has done, what may be considered as tantamount thereto, he having augmented the postage of each paper from *two pence* to *three shillings* and *six pence*.

The recent failures at Liverpool and Glasgow are easily to be explained, since we perceive it is computed that including Glasgow and the other British ports trading to America, the total export within a short period had exceeded fifty millions sterling. On this immense sum no returns had from unavoidable causes been received, and tho' it be true that the republican merchants had previously considerable funds in the hands of the Consignors yet in no proportion, as we are led to understand, to this aggregate amount.

The noble House of *Herbert*, in the person and family of Lord Pembroke, has received a considerable addition to its revenues, the late Lord Fitzwilliam, of Ireland, having devised all his real and personal estates in Great Britain and Ireland, except his Lordship's seat of Mount Merrion near Dublin, to the Earl of Pembroke for life; with remainder to his eldest son by the Countess of Woronzow now Countess of Pembroke, in tail male, and in default of such issue male then to Lord Herbert the eldest son of the Earl of Pembroke by his first wife in tail male, and in default of issue male of the body of Lord Pembroke remainder to his cousin the Earl of Onslow in fee. The Seat of Mount Merrion is left to Mr. Verschoyle and his wife for life with an annuity of 600 a year, each during their joint and several lives. To the University of Cambridge he has bequeathed his Library, Manuscripts and Pictures, at Richmond in Surry, with a sum of £100,000 stock, in the funds, for the purpose of building a room for their reception.

To his Brother he has left an annuity only of 300 a year. To his two sisters in law the present Viscountess Fitzwilliam, and the wife of his youngest brother an annuity of 150 each; and, after giving some other annuities &c. he bequeaths the rest residue and remainder of his real and personal estates to the Earl of Pembroke.

His Lordships property in the funds, is estimated at 300,000 consols.

The library which he has bequeathed to the University of Cambridge is considered one of the most valuable and curious in the kingdom. It contains several manuscripts of ancient music, including several favourite pieces of Queen Elizabeth and also of Handel, of whom his Lordship was a great admirer.

His Brother we perceive has entered a caveat against the bequest to the University.

The late Lord Chesterfield's personal property amounted to nearly £90,000.

KAIRA GOOJRAAT, 20th June 1816.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR

Suggestions that are productive of improvement and have a tendency to the convenience of the public, if *properly* stated, I am inclined to think, will, in the absence of more important matter, find a place in your columns. The subjects that I would wish to bring to notice, are but few, and being fully sensible how delicate it is to touch on those affairs, without we have the weal of our Countrymen in view, and are guided by the nicest impartiality, candour and truth, and that even then the task is difficult, and may be thought intrusive or even invidious by many, it is my intention to treat them with due respect and deference on account of the persons entrusted with the management of those matters; but more especially in consideration of the public character they bear.

It were needless in this place to enumerate the disadvantages we labor under, and the advantages, resources and comforts possessed by the sister Presidencies. Those who have not visited Calcutta or Madras, have only to look at the Directories and Calendars; and that reference will suffice; they are numerous, very numerous, and teem with public utility and private good. Two arrangements adopted at the other Capitals have among a number (I lament to say that we have to deplore the want of) struck me, as being deserving of attention and indispensably necessary. One is a weekly or monthly public notice of all packages or parcels laying at the Custom House, and a similar advertisement of Letters laying at the Post Office. If it is published in the public Papers, the trouble of such a notification is too inconsiderable to be mentioned, and the advantages very great and beneficial, and as such would be appreciated and approved of by persons who are now, often, put to inconvenience, trouble and loss.

The next circumstance to which I would advert is a list officially published weekly or oftener of the price of meat, grain, vegetables, fruit &c. &c. To such a nicety is this regulation carried, on the other side of the Peninsula, that the first, second and third qualities are even stated and divided into the smallest parts; yea, from a pigs ear to a sheep's trotter. This plan is a death blow to the pilfering of your servants; removes all collusion between them and the dealer, and the latter is still further obliged by those regulations to give the best of the sort at the rate you pay—not to furnish what he pleases, and at any price that he and your domestic may agree upon.—In short, imposition in charge, and badness in quality, or evasive excuses are by those admirable arrangements, completely frustrated. We have these to attain, alas! and besides.

We must be taught as tho' you taught us not,
And things unknown proposed as things forgot!

The plan in use relative to the employing or discharging of servants, is no less efficient and deserving of favorable notice. There are fixed rates as to wages, which the servant cannot exceed, his certificate of character is *registered*, and a Tribunal is open when, on any misconduct of his being established, the punishments awarded are in proportion to the offence—flagellation on the spot, solitary confinement or hard labour: should *he have* cause of complaint a fine generally ensues. But to check the vexatious and litigeous disposition of the Native, an *unfounded* accusation is punished in the same way as if any other offence had been committed. The same excellent and useful ordonance exists in the Petty Courts, where claims are preferred for the recovery of small debts. It is a well known fact that many persons rather than appear in a court, beset with vagabonds, knaves and impostors, would suffer imposition and extortion. The inconvenience, trouble, & irritation an attendance inflicts, is well known to the native claimant and esteemed by him, as an invaluable advantage over you. To him this kind of business is amusement, what he delights in, and if he succeeds, which is generally the case from the foregoing reasons, his happiness is complete—his friends participate in his joy—the exultation spreads widely, & the contagious example disseminates, & others, "regues in grain," follow the baneful precedent to the no small injury and disappointment of the European, who is necessitated, rather than contend with the present defective mode of proceeding, and the inequitous disposition of the native, to patiently sit under insult, robbery, & contumely. I mention nothing of the facilities the Native possesses of the *purity* of conscience, the honor of *his* witnesses, or the fairness of his character. These have but little to do with the business at issue. He has only to make an application, produce a horde of honest and disinterested evidences. The mandate, unfeelingly inconsiderate, (and invalid at times) is issued, the native is aware of the vexation and uneasiness it creates to you, and rather than incur that, beside the chance of success being considerably against you, the nefarious demand is acquiesced in—he swears thro' thick and thin—the modesty & correctness of your mind and feelings are nought—they avail not, and like many other evils is bowed to, to avoid a greater, and the man succeeds.

Fortunately there is a limitation to these kind of matters on the Eastern side. Many other benefits might be enumerated, where individual comfort as well as public advantage are happily blended and in full force. These circumstances I am pretty certain only require to be known to be remedied. The ability as well as inclination to do so was never for a moment doubted. If the expediency is but once known these lines will not be deemed intrusive.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your Obedient Servant,
BARRACK.

Madras.

POSTSCRIPT.———The Honourable Company's Ship *Regent*, Captain J. Ripley. has anchored in the Roads. She sailed from Torbay on the 27th of February, and brings English Journals to the 23d of that month. We have made some interesting extracts from them, but want of time obliges us to defer any comment upon the news received by the *Regent*.

The following Passengers arrived by this opportunity.

Mrs. Amelia Warburton,—Mrs. Ann Brown, Mrs. Louisa Wigan, Sir William Coke, proceeding to Ceylon as one of H. M. Judges, Captain Chadwick, 22d L. D. Lieutenant Taunton, do Lieutenant Eden, do Lieutenant Cotton, do Cornet Davis, do Asst. Surgeon Gibson, H. M. 69th Regiment Ensign Langson, do Ensign Bellbe, do Ensign Pudner, do Ensign Marsh, do. Capt. Lieut. Warburton, Madras Establishment, Lieutenant Thomas Wigan, do. Lieutenant Fred. Brown, do. Lieut. Rich. Cocke, do. Mr. T. Stonehouse, Writer, do. Mr. W. H. Parry, and a detachment of His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons.

The *Regent* parted from the *Fort William* in the Bay of Biscay.

The long expected Post Office Packet, *Eclipse* also arrived on Sunday.

[*Madras Courier,—July 2.*

English Extracts.

Letters received from St. Helena, of the 27th December, state that Buonaparté daily rides out, attended by an officer, Capt. Poppleton, of the 53d regiment; but that he is confined to certain limits. He keeps eight horses, with a corresponding equipage. A camp had been formed at a certain distance around him, so that his escape from the island is the more guarded against. Some few days previous to the date of these letters, a misunderstanding had taken place between Buonaparté and Bertrand; in consequence of which General Moutholon had been appointed grand marshal, and General Gorgaud master of the horse.

In the experience of the oldest inhabitants, the intensity of frost in the Metropolis and its immediate vicinity, had seldom exceeded that of Thursday night. In the tube of a thermometer, graduated according to Farenheit's principle, and exposed under the Northern entrance of the Royal Exchange, the mercury stood on Friday morning at nine o'clock, at 19 degrees under the freezing point; and in another, upon the same plan, and made by the same optician, in an open exposure at Highbury-place, the depression was, at an early hour in the morning, so low as 10 degrees under freezing. At twelve o'clock the glass exhibited at the Exchange rose to 23 and a half; an elevation not occasioned by a change in the atmosphere, but by the warmth produced by the crowd, and their breathing upon the glass while inspecting it.

FAUX PAS IN HIGH LIFE.

We are sorry to have to present our readers with another instance of those numerous infidelities which have of late so much disgusted the public.

On Friday last eloped from her friends in the neighbourhood of Palace yard, Mrs. L—ch, a Lady much admired in the circles of fashion. The particulars of the seduction, which we understand to have been of the most artful kind, as the Lady was peculiarly decent and correct in her deportment, have not yet come to our knowledge, but the flirtation which led to it is supposed to have begun as far back as the year 1809, at the time of the proceeding against the Commander-in-chief, and it is probable that some indiscretion at that period encouraged these farther pursuits which at last terminated in her ruin.

The Lady, as we are informed, is somewhat past the prime of life, is in person rather genteel than handsome, and her manner rather imitative of what is sometimes thought good breeding, than really characteristic of that class to which she by birth does not belong. It is thought indeed that fondness for the society of her Betters has been one of the causes which has led to this unhappy catastrophe.

It was supposed at first she had taken the road to Ireland. It is, however, now ascertained that the place of her present retreat is in the Dutchy of Cornwall.

We believe that we are authorised to add, that the friends of the Lady, though justly irritated at what is past, are nevertheless still willing to receive her with kindness, provided that she returns forthwith, and if they can be assured that no *greater Indiscretion* has yet taken place.

The LATE FASHIONABLE INDISCRETION.

The thousand tongues of busy rumour are still employed in blazoning Mrs. Leach's adventure; but we give little credit to the various reports that reach us—some of these represent the frail fair one, as having been traced to the Marine residence of an exalted personage; nor are there wanting insinuations of a nature afflicting to all admirers of the true *steadiness* and *constancy* of character which have ever distinguished that illustrious individual. We cannot for an instant lend our belief to this tale. The propagators of it would have us suppose, that Mrs. L. has succeeded to the favour so long enjoyed by one who fills so *large a space* in the Court Circle—and no doubt, there are some circumstances which a malignant ingenuity may pitch upon to lend credit to this

idle fabrication.—Of these a mature age is among the chief; but other essential matter of embonpoint is, we are informed, wholly wanting. Nevertheless, we learn, that the order of the *Portrait*, founded some months ago, has been already conferred on Mrs. L. and that she is in fact now the thirteenth *Dame du Pavillon*. What this may lead to in the end, it would surely be invidious to conjecture. But it is understood, that Mrs L. has resolved no longer to be the spor of public slander, without a defence, and has prepared a full vindication of her conduct, which may shortly meet the public eye, in the established form of a letter, addressed to Mr. George Granville Venables Gower Stafford Harcourt Bishopthorpe Leveson Jobson Vernon, the confidential friend of the fair lady, and whose character both as a political leader, and a man of gallantry at home and abroad, eminently fit him for being the channel of so interesting a communication. We expect shortly to procure a sight of this piece, which candour towards all parties will induce us to touch upon, as soon as the trial of the action of crim. con. is over.

[*The Mor. Chro. February* 27.

When at the late special Commission, in Ireland Lord N———y was attacked with a violent fit of the gout, he sent to the S———R G———L, to request the loan of a pair of large slippers. "Take them," said the S———R to the servant, "with my respects, and I hope to be soon in his Lordship's shoes."

Yesterday morning died, at Mrs, DALRYMPLE's house in Portman-square, her Grace the Duchess of St. ALBAN's, and her infant son the Duke of St. ALBAN's. Her Grace died at six o'clock, and the infant Duke at three. The title and estates devolve to Lord WM. BEAUCLERK, brother-in-law of the deceased Duchess.

MITCHELSTOWN, FEB. 12.—A most melancholy event took place yesterday morning near this town:—A former of some respectability in the neighbourhood, whose daughter was married the previous night, invited a number of his friends, &c. to the wedding. After supper all the young people retired to a large barn to dance. There was a fire in the barn as the night was cold, and after they had been dancing for some time, they wished to have the fire extinguished, when one of the young men went into the dwelling-house for some water, and seeing a large jug full of water, as he supposed (but it proved to be spirits) brought it into the barn and threw it on the fire. The barn immediately took fire, as it had no chimney: before the door which was locked, could be opened, dreadful to relate, a number of them were burned to ashes! and such as found their way out were miserably scorched. Sixteen have been already interred, and about twice that number are despaired of: among the latter number is the bride; the bridegroom is severely scorched, but he will recover. A young Gentleman who has just come from the melancholy scene, says he never saw so dreadful a sight—Men and women lying on the outside of the ruins, so disfigured that their parents even could not recognize them. The uncle of the young man who was married, and his daughter, are among the dead. They have not got out all the bodies from under the ruins yet, but from every account it is supposed that about twenty persons were burned to death.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 4.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Army Estimates.

On the question being put,

Mr. C. WYNNE rose to move that instructions be given to the said Committee to take into consideration the estimate of the British army serving in France, and to provide for the same in the vote of supply. If there was any thing more important than another in the duty which a British Parliament was called to perform, it was a watchful attention to our Military establishments, and a determination that not a soldier should be paid without its sanction and authority. Nothing could be more contrary to the spirit of our Constitution, or more dangerous to our liberties, than the existence of Military force under the command of the crown, and dependent upon foreign contributions for support. If this were allowed we might have an army at Calais capable of being wafted in a few hours to our shores, which Parliament would have no power to disband. The only means by which the Legislature could controul the army was by withholding supplies for mantaining it; and this controul it would be impossible to exercise, if the Crown were allowed to draw supplies from foreign countries without its consent, and to apply them without its interference. He therefove moved, that the Estimates of the Army employed in France be referred to a Committee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not object to the Motion; but as his Noble Friend intended to move in the Committee a Resolution to the same effect, he thought it would be unnecessary to press the Motion.

The SPEAKER observed, that by agreeing to the Motion of the Honourable Gentleman, (Mr. Wynne) the House would give a mandatory instruction to the Committee.

Mr. WYNNE said that this was what he wished.

After a few more words from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, Mr. WETHERAL, and Mr. WYNNE, the motion was agreed to.

Upon the question that the Speaker leave the Chair being put,

Mr. J. W. WOOD rose to make a few observations. He was anxious to state, that though he voted for going into a Committee, he did not consider himself as pledged to support the estimates. He hoped he might be forgiven by the Gentlemen on the other side for saying, that though they had chiefly directed the alarms of the country to the establishments in a constitutional point of view his objections to them arose principally from financial considerations. He called upon the Ministers, if they were able, to answer the speech made by a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) in the late debate upon the Estimates. In that speech the Right Hon. Gentleman, in the clearness of his statement, and in the force of his reasoning, had exceeded every thing that was said on the occasion, and, what was of the highest parise, had even transcended his former efforts. His views and arguments still remained unanswered. When it was stated that it was necessary so support a great standing army in time of peace, the question naturally occurred—would any advantage that we derived from it be sufficient to balance the expense? Would the forces maintained in our colonies yield us advantage proportioned to the burdens which the nation was required to bear for their support? He would not hesitate to answer this question in the negative. He did not think he was saying too much, when he declared that he considered the internal relief of the country as of more value than a whole Archipelago of islands in any quarter of the globe. (*Hear, hear.*) He was prepared to resist the proposed establishments in every stage, and to recommend every practicable reduction of expenditure which might result from diminishing them. Though we could not save six millions, it was no reason why we should not, by every measure of economy in our power, try to make some saving.

Mr. PROTHEROE did not rise to oppose the motion for the Speaker's leaving the chair. He had no objection that the estimates should be referred to the Committee, and that Ministers should be allowed there to make out their own case, although he pledged himself not to vote for one item without rigid examination. Our financial dangers appeared to him paramount to all others. The difficulties under which the agricultural interest laboured had been proved by the petitions on the table of the House, and the statements of the Members who supported them. Commercial distresses were equally great, and could not be at all disproved by the flourishing account of our exports, imports, customs, and excise, which were furnished by Ministers. The city which he represented. (Bristol) had not suffered many losses, but it was far from being in a prosperous state of trade. He had presented a Petition against the Property Tax, but he could not help stating that it did not appear to him so objectionable as it appeared to do to many Members of the House; and though it was by no means popular to advocate its cause, he was prepared to say that the winding up of the war might render it necessary for the time proposed. As the war was undertaken for the protection of property, the Property Tax seemed an appropriate source of revenue to defray charges which it had imposed.

Mr. ROBINSON thought, that after the abundant discussions which had already taken place, it had been agreed that the House would go into a Committee.—That method would be more convenient, and what the two last Hon. Gentlemen had said might as well have been spoken in the Committee.

Lord NUGENT observed, that though the House had on a former night agreed to go into a Committee, it had not condemned the principle upon which the minority resisted the motion. He would oppose the estimates unless they were materially and radically changed. It was very unlikely that they would be so moderated as to meet his vote, and he therefore gave notice that he would oppose the bringing up of the report, should they be carried in the Committee. He was of opinion that the establishments and the supplies could not be separated. The people should see that the question was a reduction of the army or exorbitant expenditure, property tax, or low establishment. He would not vote for the establishments because he hated the property tax, he would not support the property tax because he abhorred the establishment. The Noble Lord made several observations amid an evident impatience of the House, which at last overpowered him.

The SPEAKER having left the chair, there was a general call for Mr. BROGDEN, when the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that Mr. BROGDEN was seriously indisposed. (*A laugh*).

Lord PALMERSTON stated, that after the ample discussion which the Army Estimates had already undergone, he should not enter a second time into their details, it would be unnecessarily wasting the time of the House. But he should be prepared to follow any Honourable Gentleman on that subject, and to give every kind of explanation which might be required. He wished, however, to impress upon the Committee, that they were not to consider the establishment proposed as a peace establishment, but as an intermediate arrangement between a state of war on the one hand, and a state of peace on the other. He trusted also that although Government had not had time, since the signature of the treaty, to carry into effect all the retrenchments which they intended in this branch of the public service, yet it would be found, by all the Gentlemen who would compare the Estimates with those for the last year, that much had already been effected, although more was still in perspective. The total amount of the reduction in the Estimates, as they now stood, and those of last year, was 74,000 men, and a charge of 5,000,000*l*. In that diminution was comprised the British army of 30,000 men in France, as it was no longer at the expence of this country. The rest consisted of 23,000 men of different descriptions, and the foreign corps to the amount of 21,000 men. In the Household there was a reduction of 1800 men and 35,000*l*. In the cavalry, one of 9,000 men and 314,000*l*. Nine regiments of cavalry had been transferred to France, to be paid by that country, and therefore considered as among the reduced. In the cavalry at home, the diminution was 1600 men and 46,000*l*. There was an increase in the special corps of 2300 men and 100,000*l*; on the miscellaneous charges the decrease was 193,000*l*. It was in fact 393,000*l*. but as 260,009*l*. had been taken out of that branch of expenditure last year for the non-effective pay, that sum had been since refunded, leaving only now a real saving of 193,000*l*. The numbers of the Army in the Estimates included Officers, drummers, and trumpeters, which, being deducted out of the whole, of which they formed about one-eighth, left 99,000 rank and file. In the regiments in the service of the East India Company, the diminution was only 700 men, but those regiments were not paid by the country. In the embodied Militia, there was a reduction of 1,486,000*l*. Half of that militia was already disembodied, and the rest would be as soon, as they had reached their cantons. The diminution in the pay of General Officers was 8,760.; in that of the Staff and Garrisons, 173,000*l*. The reduction in the Home Staff consisted of two Majors and two Lieutenant-Generals, three Aides-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, and two to the Commander in Chief. On the Foreign Staff it consisted of 5 Commanders of Forces, 1 General, 6 Lieutenants and 50 Major-Generals. On the Staff of Great Britain, 2 Major-Generals and 2 Aides-de Camp. In Guernsey and Jersey two Lieutenant-Generals would be replaced by two Major-Generals. In Ireland, the reduction would be two Lieutenant-Generals and four Major-Generals, and when the militia was disbanded, a further reduction would take place in that country. It was proposed to discontinue the Commander-in-Chief at Ceylon, and to replace him by a Lieutenant-General. The same would be done at the Cape, at the Mauritius, Jamaica, and Gibraltar. There would also be a further saving of 13,000*l*. on the Foreign Staff. On the full pay to supernumerary Officers there was an increase of 19,000*l*. occasioned by the provisions for the veteran and disabled Officers who were entitled to retire on half-pay. The reduction in the public departments would be 16,000*l*. and it must be considered, that the business of reducing the army would be for a time more considerable than that of conducting the army, once established. Whenever that increase of business should cease, there would be every disposition to push the reductions farther. On the Exchequer Fees there was a diminution of 53,000*l*. On the military allowances an increase of 153,000*l*. On the Estimates of Chelsea and Greenwich, one of 3,800*l*. The increase on the Outpensioners, of Chelsea and Greenwich was 162,000*l*. and in the pensions to Orphans and Widows 6,400*l*. The diminution in the Volunteer Corps was 44,000*l*. and in the Local Militia 263,000*l*. It was intended to reduce the regiments of this description of force to one half of their amount. The saving produced by the reduction of the Foreign Corps would be 455,000*l*. the whole of those corps being intended to be reduced. The German Legion had already been marched back to Hanover for that purpose. In the Military College the reduction was 377*l*. but in the Military Asylum there was an augmentation of 11,000*l*. arising from the extension of the infant part of that Establishment. On the retiring Chaplains there was a diminution of 899*l*. and in the incidental expenses, one of 53,000*l*. On the Compassionate List there was an increase of 7,000*l*. In the Commissariat Department there was a reduction of 100,000*l*. on the Irish Commissariat, and 34,000*l*. on the Barrack Establishment. In the War Office there was a small increase on the allowance of the retired Clerk, Captain Gardener, who had been reported by the Commissioners entitled to half pay. The charge for the Officers serving in the Portuguese Army was 15,000*l*. But that charge was not permanent, and the pay would be discontinued as soon as the Court of Brazils could be apprised of the intention, that the operation might be executed in concert with the Portuguese Government. He then reeapitulated the whole which formed a reduction, in men amounting to 74,000, and in charge to five millions. If the present Estimates were compared with those of the year 1814, the diminution would be found to consist of 8,645,000*l*. and if with the last year, of upwards of 6,000,000*l*. One million of the present Estimates was only a temporary charge, and two millions more would remain to be provided for, even if no army were to be kept. Although this reduction of five millions might not completely satisfy the Hon. Gentlemen opposite, yet he trusted the House would see in it a proof of the disposition of Government to reduce the military establishment of the country as fully and as fast as possible. He then defended the assertion which he had made, that the reduction of 20,000 men would not produce a saving of more than 600,000*l*. by shewing that the charge for the British army in France, which was introduced into the estimates, amounted only to 990,000*l*. for 30,000*l*. men. Having made these statements, he would not trespass any longer upon the time of the House but should staud ready to give any further explanation which might be required. He concluded by moving his first Resolution.

"That a Land Force not exceeding 176,615 men, including the forces in France, and 50,480 men to be disbanded, but exclusive of the men employed in the territories of the East India Company and the Militia, begranted for the service of the year."

Mr. TIERNEY wished to know, whether the total amount of effective force proposed to be maintained was not 111,000 men?

Lord PALMERSTON replied in the Affirmative.

Mr. BANKS said, the present question was undoubtedly of the greatest magnitude, as it involved the whole amount of that military force which was supposed to be necessary to our defence at this period of general tranquillity. For his own part, he had certainly voted for going into the Committee, and had felt some surprise that any Gentleman should adopt what appeared to him so unconstitutional a proceeding as to refuse to look at this question in its details, and to examine it with that scrutinizing eye which the circumstances of the country demanded. The House must have been placed in a situation of peculiar difficulty, had it pursued an opposite course, or considered the question as any other than one of numbers and of extent. From the circumstances of the times, and the grounds on which the establishment was proposed, he did conceive that it ought to be regarded as the permanent peace establishment. (*Hear.*) The present situation of public affairs was the foundation assumed for so large an expenditure; and unless some probable change could be anticipated, the expenditure must be looked on as likely to continue. He thought that we had mixed ourselves too much with foreign politics. Foreign nations might have internal views of their own policy totally remote from any desire of disturbing the peace of Europe, which might make them keep up large military establishments; but ought we to follow their steps and exhaust our resources? Ought we not rather to look at home, whatever may be the disposition of the Continent, provided that disposition be not hostile to ourselves? Of all the Powers in Europe, Great Britain was the most secure, and should, therefore, be the first to disarm. (*Hear, hear.*) The second position which the Noble Lord took for the maintenance of a larger military establishment than in former times, was the great accession of our foreign territories, which required an increase of force. There was no denying the truth of that assertion in a general point of view; but we might have an accession of territory so situate that it would enable us to diminish, instead of augmenting, our military establishment. He would instance the single case of St. Lucia, which made us able to do with a less army. With respect to Ceylon, the Cape, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, he desired it might be considered, whether we had sufficiently taken into consideration the state of our navy, and the command which we retained over the seas. The strength of our navy, compared with all the other fleets of the world, gave us the power of moving from place to place, and of transporting our forces to islands even remote from each other. It secured, indeed a sort of ubiquity to our armies and rendered a larger establishment than usual wholly unnecessary. The third point was, the position of the two islands, Great Britain and Ireland. In respect to the former, now that we were universally acknowledged to be in the most perfect internal tranquillity, it was a most shameful waste of money to keep up a large military force, merely to garrison our forts and hospitals. After the accounts that had been given of the disturbed situation of Ireland, it did not at all astonish him that we were to employ 25,000 men in that island; he hardly knew, indeed, whether that force would be large enough; but certainly it was not greater than the exigency of the case required. In delivering this opinion, however, he desired to be considered as speaking only of the present year. It was indispensably necessary that the actual condition of that part of the United Kingdom should be fully inquired into, and that the evil system under which she had so long laboured should be immediately changed. He was fully aware that causes existed for keeping up in that island the establishment now demanded; but, if adequate and permanent remedies were applied, she might soon be reduced to obedience and content. But with respect to England the case was very different. If Ministers could show him an absolute necessity for keeping up a large standing army, as in the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, he would not refuse his vote for it; but he believed that no such arguments could be supported, and there was no reason whatever why we should have recourse to any extraordinary measures. In the one island, the people were represented to be in a state of open defiance to the laws; in the other, the utmost tranquillity and order prevailed. What was there, then, to justify so large a military establishment for Great Britain? He wished the Noble Lord would consider the savings that could be effected, though they mightappear at first inconsiderable; but even if he could not reduce the army more than 20,000 men, 600,000*l*. was not to be lightly valued.—When, however, he looked at the tail of the estimates, and reviewed the article of extraordinaries, he was fully convinced that 20,000 were not to be kept for a million of money, or more. On no pretence whatever could the maintenance of so large an army at home be necessary; for so long as the Duke of Wellington remained at the head of 90,000 men in France, he did not think any country would say that we had descended from our military character. Our brilliant victories had completely proved the martial spirit of the people, and what could be greater strength to us than reputation? Were there any fears that we should be attacked at home?—And as to France, who would venture to attack that army, commanded by that illustrious General? Would it be those who had fought with them, or those who had fought against them? The latter were almost annihilated, while the former retained the greatest friendship and respect for us, and in them both consisted the whole military power of Europe. Every man might be mistaken in his judgment, and even the sanguine expectations of the Noble Lord who had negociated for us might be disappointed; but, in his opinion, the treaty was likely to be attended with permanent tranquillity, and with that view he recommended a very considerable reduction of the proposed establishment. He thought there was less ground now than ever for entertaining jealousy of our allies, and that this confederacy was more likely to continue than any that had ever been formed. For these reasons, he considered it safe to reduce the peace establishment as low as it had been reduced at any other time. If we were to go into review, he might ask from which power could we now apprehend any danger? Was it from France? No man would say that we had any reason to be afraid of that country; she had no longer the power of attacking us, and it was her interest to remain at peace. Was it then from the allies? Every thing appeared to indicate that there was no fear to be apprehended from them. Was it from the Emperor of Russia? Much had been said at different times on his great increase of power, but there was no more ground for entertaining jealousy of him than of any other of the allied powers. He would quote to the House the authority of that great Statesman, Mr. Pitt, with reference to the subject then before them. The peace establishment which he proposed to the House on the 8th of February, 1792, was the result of his most settled and considerate opinions, though he was deceived as to the permanency of that peace upon which he had calculated. A large and extended war, which soon after threatened the nations of Europe, might induce him to wish for a larger force; but it was impossible not to shew, that while he looked at this country in a state of peace, he thought his Estimates sufficient to keep us in a state of tranquillity. The Estimates were framed for six months, from June to December; and for the guards and garrisons of Great Britain, he proposed 15,700 men; for the plantations and foreign settlements, including Gibraltar and New South Wales, 11,382. There were besides five battalions of British troops on the Irish establishment, amounting to something less than 2,000 men. Now, it was a matter of the greatest surprise to him, on what ground a larger force should be at present kept up. Could it be said that our new acquisitions of Malta and the Ionian Islands rendered this augmentation necessary? The only powers that could attack us in those seas were Russia and the Ottoman porte; but the latter was not in a situation to offend, and it was the ardent desire of the former that the inhabitants of the Ionian Isles should be placed under our protection. Ministers most pertinaciously insisted, that the large Establishment now proposed was only to be temporary; but if he could shew that we were in a state of the most perfect security, it ought to be reduced at this moment. He thought that the further we remove from the pacification which had been accomplished, dangers and accidental disagreements were more likely to occur. It was our duty, in this first year of the peace, to reduce our Military establishments, because we were now safe; and the abundant increase of population furnished an additional reason for adopting that policy. The establishment which he would venture to propose was the following:—For Great Britain 15,700 men; for the old colonies, 13,277; for the new colonies, 12,000: for Ireland, 23,000; making a total of 65,917 men, which he considered as an adequate peace establishment. What could we possibly want with a larger force? Did ministers suppose that war would come upon us like a hurricane? Were no preparations necessary? Had we no Ministers abroad? Whenever the danger threatened we could make exertions, not *part passu*, but ten times faster than our enemies; and as to our navy, the united fleets of the world will not be able to meet it. We should immediately begin to retrench and economize as far as we could (Hear, hear,) In regard to the Constitutional view of this question, he had hither to refrained from entering on it, not that he was indifferent to that subject, but because he thought it had been most amply and satisfactorily discussed on a former night. He could not but observe, however, that it was against that stealing and corrupting patronage which large establishments produced that we had to guard, and not against the sword. In every office there was reason for retrenchment, and the situation of our resources at this period made it necessary that we should not expend a single 1000*l*. that could be saved. He would suppose the revenue of this year to be even somewhat better than that of last year; but if the expenditure of the present years should be as great as the preceding year, there would remain, after deducting one half of the Property Tax, only 12,400,000*l*. for the payment of our Navy, Army, Ordnance, and micellaneous services; and yet they were about to vote that night 9,000,000*l* for army services. The net revenue of Ireland in June last was 12,000,000*l*. the interest on the public debt was 5,900,000*l*. and the taxes proposed 760,000*l*. But what if they had not produced so much? He did not know the fact, but he thought it unlikely she had or could produce any thing equal to their former amount. The vote for Ireland, however, was 900,000*l*. It was as possible, therefore, that they should not see the necessity of retrenching in every quarter.—(Hear, hear, hear!) We had enemies at home silently eating our vitals; we had the national debt, and a most improvident expenditure. (Hear, hear,) If we did not keep down our establishments, whenever a war broke out, we should not be invigorated as our constitution might be by a state of reform.—Economy would give us a spring which would enable us to meet our enemies boldly. The experiment had been tried by Mr. Pitt after the American war, and proved to be most successful: that great statesman reduced our military establishment, and raised the sinking fund, which, if properly managed, would effect the permanent salvation of the country. Upon all these grounds, he must negative the motion, and it would then remain for Gentlemen to suggest what they conceived to be a proper estimate. He called upon all who thought that the establishment now proposed exceeded, though only in 1000*l*., to give their opinions, and declared that he should take the sense of the Committee on this subject.—(Hear, hear.)

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that having been prevented, by indisposition, from expressing his sentiments in the previous debates which had taken place on this subject, and being still rather unwell, he was anxious to take the earliest opportunity of delivering his view of the question. And here he must say, that he thought his Hon. Friend, who spoke last, would have done better, and acted more practically, if, instead of negativing the resolutions which Ministers, on the best consideration, had thought it their duty to propose, he had submitted his own proposition respecting the amount of the military establishment which he deemed sufficient. But on a question of such immense importance, which branched out into discussions

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

multifarious in their bearings, so mixed up with all the relations of the country, he was happy that the subject had undergone the kind of preliminary discussion which it had done, because the question for the consideration of the House was now in a great degree narrowed to its own substratum. He was perfectly prepared to meet the Hon. Gentlemen opposite on the question of economy in an enlarged sense of that word. There was no degree of saving, consistent with what Government deemed their duty to the country, that they did not owe to the people, who had trusted them so largely, for their noble and magnanimous exertions. Ministers never would oppose any question of economy on the ground of its insignificance alone. It was the duty of Government to see what relief could be given to the people of this country; but he would protest against giving that kind of relief, in regard to a diminution of its establishment, that might pass the line of sound policy and discretion. He complained that Gentlemen opposite were disposed to deal ungenerously with Ministers; and all he had to beg of Parliament was, that they would not suffer Ministers to be put down by clamour for economy, for none had a deeper interest than Ministers themselves in the enforcement of all practicable economy. There were no individuals whose situation imposed that duty more strongly; and he would venture to state that the difficulties of conducting the affairs of the country were much greater in peace than in war, at least such a war as the country had gone through. Ministers, under such circumstances, had a duty to perform, from which they would not shrink; never would they be found coveting and captivating the public applause by an affectation of economy that was not founded on what they conceived to be principles of public duty. He wished to dispel that cloud of prejudice that had been ungenerously attempted to be thrown round the Government, as if a case had been already established against them of utter oblivion of economy; and he trusted that the case he should be able to make out would place their conduct in a just point of view. Last year the House confided to Ministers the greatest extent of supply that had ever been confided to the Ministers of this or any other country—amounting to to a sum of not less than 120 millions. Of this sum 80 millions were appropriated to the active service of the year. The country was at that time newly engaged in a tremendous conflict, while the war was not terminated, and treaties had been entered into, which, he hoped, might have as much permanence as could be generally looked for in the transactions of mankind. The expenditure of last year had also, he trusted, been conducted with a provident economy, for arrears to the amount of twenty millions had been liquidated, the unfunded debt of the country had been reduced 20 millions, and as his Right Hon. Friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had stated, there was besides a surplus of three millions applicable to the expenditure of the present year. In the whole, therefore, this made a sum of 43 millions towards diminishing the encumbrances on the country. It was to be considered, also, that we were now only at the close of that tremendous war, and could not at once apply the system of reduction to our distant possessions. The fact was, that he was not now arguing the permanent peace estimates; they were the intermediate estimates between a state of war and of peace, having much attached to them of the nature of a war expenditure. After the American war, it required some years before the permanent peace establishment could be fixed. Here he might be permitted to say, that the previous debate by Gentlemen opposite was in fact directed by anticipation to a presumptive establishment. But intermediate as the establishment was, still it was only 29 millions, while that of last year was 30 millions. Was there any presumption then that Ministers had not accelerated their reductions as much as it was possible to effect? Indeed, as on the navy, this was a point which had been granted by Gentlemen on the other side; nay, he had even heard reproaches against Ministers of having reduced that branch with too much rapidity. Here he would remark, that the notion of a permanent peace establishment, which should never vary as compared with former years, was quite ideal; it was tying Ministers to a stake, as if circumstances were always to remain the same as in preceding years of peace. We must look to the constitution of the army, which had undergone such great changes, and to the novel expenditure which had grown up under the sanction of Parliament. First, there was what he would call the dead expense of half-pay to the officers, and pensions to the men. The increase in these points had been introduced by the administration to which the Gentlemen opposite gave their support, and he had opposed it at the time, as laying the foundation for a most improvident scale of peace, and which at some future day would press heavily on the finances of the empire. The country owed to the administration of Gentlemen opposite this great weight of what he would call dead expense. And here also he must observe, that he did not impute it as a crime to the same administration that they doubled the amount of the Property Tax. On the contrary, they received his support to the measure. But he begged not to be subjected to the torture of having that tax described as abominable and inquisitorial, which they themselves sanctioned. *(Hear!)* It was a matter of fair question, whether it was wise and proper while the country was engaged in war; but he begged the House to take in consideration the intermediate situation between war and peace, and consider whether some intermediate proportion of the tax were not fairly justifiable. Under these circumstances it required more nerves than he was possessed of to come and clamour down this tax as the most objectionable of all measures. Gentlemen opposite could not them argue against the tax on the ground of its demerits, unless they turned their backs against all consistency, or even decency. But, to return from this digression, he would assert, that if the establishment were reduced to 66,000 men, as was the jet of his Honourable Friend's argument, the dead expence of half-pay and pensions resulting from the discharge of so many men, would alone amount to three millions, —a larger expense, for no service at all, than the whole of Mr. Pitt's establishment amounted to. He might also state, that the dead expense for the navy amounted to 1,200,000*l.* which, added to the three millions of dead expense for the army, would reduce the Honourable Gentleman's proposed establishment of 20 millions to something less than 17 millions. He would set the false economy of former times upon a par with that clamour about economy now, which had threatened a sort of night-mare on the breast of the country. The army in point of composition never was so good as now, but it was not equally applicable as formerly to detailed service in our colonies. What was the case in former times? If a battalion was to be sent abroad it only required so many men to be infused into it from some other regiments, and skeleton regiments on foreign service were thus easily completed. The Commander in Chief could not therefore supply the demands of our colonies with the same number of men as formerly. Whole regiments must be sent out at a time; while, on the other hand, the skeleton regiments were brought home as they were. After these preliminary considerations, he should now come to argue the amount of the military establishment for the year, putting out of consideration the forces serving in India and in France. If foreign troops had been selected for the latter purpose, as some Gentlemen had recommended, this would rather have increased the expence; for it was to be considered that the British troops thus brought home and disbanded would have been entitled to half-pay for the officers, and pensions to many of the men, which would have thrown a large burthen on the country. He came now to the 99,000 men of the proposed establishment, or rather 111,000 men, including also the officers; and here he estimated that, on every practicable principle, this would not be the amount at the disposal of the Government. It would not in fact work to an amount within one-tenth of its whole number; so that on the whole establishment, Government would not have more than 89,000 privates at its disposal. There was also another consideration. He apprehended that there was no objection to the system of relief for our foreign possessions; and he estimated that there must always be 7 regiments of 1000 men each, sailing to relieve their different establishments, and keep them complete. Consequently 7000 more, in addition to the 10,000 he had noticed, might be considered as lost to all effective service, that number being to be considered as constantly on board of transports, in a state of conveyance to all parts of the world. This formed a deduction of 17,000 effective from the 99,000 proposed for the establishment. He next adverted to the 25,000 for Ireland, to which he believed no objection had been started from any quarter; but deplorable as the situation of that country might be at present, he trusted that circumstances would soon enable us to look forward to a lower establishment. He came now to the amount destined for home service which he conceived the point likely to be most disputed; but there was no one branch of our military establishment on which he was more convinced of the necessity of its amount. It was evident that the army in France, as our colonial establishment, must be fed from some reservoir at home; and what then was the proposed amount, but 25,000 men, which were to be applicable to all services? On this alone there might be a great deficiency in effectives, which might be estimated at a twentieth. But the great drain on this force would be for the service of our colonies, so that, when this was taken into account, it would hardly give the country Mr. Pitt's army of 17,000 men in time of peace. He was perfectly prepared to deny that there was any fear of foreign attack; still, however, from the spirit which had gone abroad in modern times, it could hardly be as much expected, as at other periods of the world, that Nations would be suffered to rest in peace under their fig-trees. But without a view to any external danger, he did not think that the proposed home force should be called unconstitutional; a certain military force in the best regulated State was essential to the due execution of the law, and to the support of the civil Magistrates. England, though now in a state of internal tranquillity, was not on that account to be left without a sufficient force; for there might be several occasions when such force would be absolutely required. There were several instances in English history which would fully prove, that without any reference whatever to external danger, it would not be safe to leave the country in want of a military establishment for the due support of the civil power; for though he must look to the civil magistrate in the first instance for the maintenance of the laws, yet, amid such a variety of complicated interests, a popular impatience might arise, requiring that the military should be called upon for co-operation. But, besides all this, there were duties to perform of a military kind. He was enabled to state, from a paper in his posession, the number of men required for those official duties just after the battle of Waterloo, when the home service was drained to the very utmost, and when the lowest scale of duty connected with gaols, garrisons and depots, was acted upon. The total was then no less than 18,000. It was with great reluctance that Government employed troops to repress smuggling, but this was the only way of supporting the collection of revenue in Ireland; and what would be the effect on our revenue if no attempt was made to put down smuggling on our own coast, to which the increased taxation was so great a temptation?—A small vibration in the revenue of this country would soon cover the expences of a small number of cavalry employed to repress smuggling. Not one of the twelve cavalry regiments would remain unemployed.—One of them was stationed in North Britain, three in the Metropolis, one to attend on travel with the Royal Family, and the remaining seven were stationed along the coast from Liverpool to the Humber, for the better prevention of smuggling. It was known, that this was necessary in consequence of the unfitness of infantry for such duty. On the whole, if his Honourable Friend (Mr. Bankes) would consult any military man, he would find that the Estimates for the Home Establishment, had not in any degree been overcharged. Having stated, he hoped satisfactorily to the House, the reasons of the increase of the Establishment for England and Ireland, he would beg leave now to call its attention to the military force proposed to be kept up in the old and new colonies, comparing the present peace establishment with that of 1792. The number kept up, then, in 1792, for the old colonies, was 17,000 men; the proposition now was for 23,800, being an increase of nearly 7000. The manner in which this force had been distributed, had previously been related to the House; but he had no hesitation in stating, that in the next year a considerable reduction would certainly take place in the force kept up in the West Indies, because, as Guadaloupe and Martinique were still in our possession, and would before next year be given up to France, a reduction would necessarily take place. It was also the intention to reduce one more of the black corps into a regiment, & therefore the House would see, that in truth, as to the old colonies, there was no essential increase in contemplation. In Canada & Nova Scotia, the force proposed was nine thousand five hundred men, and, in this branch of the service, he hoped the House would concur with him that the amount was not too high. He should be the last to suppose that any jealousy existed between this country and America; but if we looked at their possessions and the new character they had assumed, it was impossible for any man to argue that these estimates were taken too high. The very cultivation of Canada opened a new field to America. That colony had so swelled in importance to this country, as no man could in former times have dreamt of. As far as the old possessions of the Crown were concerned, he had shewn that there was no essential difference between the present establishment and that of 1792. What, then, was the force intended to be kept up in the new colonies? It would be found, that in comparison to the extent of our new possessions, the force was very inconsiderable. They consisted of Ceylon, the Mauritius, the Cape, the settlements on the coast of Africa, Trinidad, Tobago, St. Lucia, Berbice, Esequibo, Malta, and the Ionian Islands. It had been observed, that the possession of St. Lucia made a very great difference in the amount of men to be kept up. He agreed that it did in one point of view, but not in another. He believed that it was the intention to make that place an important naval station, and it would be recollected, that when Guadaloupe and Martinique should be given up, almost all the most important of the harbours of the West Indies would be in the hands of foreign Powers. With respect therefore to these colonies, he hoped the House would not think that 4000 men were too great an increase for the whole six new colonies: and he wished it to be recollected, that the situation of these possessions was most materially changed by the great alteration which had taken place in St. Domingo since 1792. As to what possessions were occupied by these 12,000 men, first, there was Ceylon. In that island were two great establishments at the most widely separated points of the island. It was frequently more easy to go to Bengal, than from one of these establishments to the other; with this difficulty of communication, it was necessary to keep a large force at each point in case disturbances should arise. We were now sovereigns of the whole island, and were bound to provide for its tranquility. For Ceylon he could not state less than 6000 men. The next point was the Mauritius. His Hon. Friend knew enough of the internal state of that colony, the late period at which it had been taken from France, and the joy testified by the inhabitants at the news of Buonaparté's return to Paris; so that 3000 would not be considered too many in that quarter. The Cape was, indeed, more happily circumstanced; but we were obliged to occupy positions in the interior, so that his Hon. Friend would see that number of 3000 could not be reduced. The force on the coast of Africa might perhaps be reduced to 1000. At some future period the Ionian Islands were to bear a portion of their own expence; but when his Hon. Friend thought 3000 extravagant for that station, did he consider what it was?...that it consisted of a considerable cluster, and not of a single island, and contained a fortress nearly as strong as Malta? A garrison of such a nature must be fully occupied, in order that insult might not be enticed by weakness; so that fifteen hundred men would not be too many for Corfu; but his Honourable Friend must bear in mind that this would be the maximum. Places which were gained in war necessarily retained a portion of their ancient spirit and attachments, & must therefore, be held for a time with due regard to military caution. And let any military man be asked if those forces were even sufficient to withstand a regular attack; they were only enough to keep the population in order, which was the more necessary, as the Ionion Islands, Malta, and the Cape, were vital possessions in point of military importance; and thought we had not contended for sugar islands, yet our policy had been to secure the empire against future attack. In order to this, we had acquired what in former days would have been thought romance—the keys of every great military position. When, therefore, the Hon. Gentleman, by a stroke of his pen, would change 22,000 into 12,000, he would only ruin the country by such economy, and it became necessary to awaken Parliament and the people from the delusion that was held out. His Noble Friend (Lord Palmerston) had been pressed to explain why a reduction of 20,000 men should make so little variation in the expenditure. He held in his hand an estimate, which showed the expense of twenty thousand troops, partly cavalry, guards, and infantry, to amount to 901,000*l.*; adding something for dead expences, as half-pay, pensions, &c. the sum might be estimated at a million. But, in reducing the number of men, it was not true that all the establishment would fall in proportion. However, the reduction of a million would be the utmost. Now, this year's establishment was nine millions; of these nine millions one was not connected with peace; there remained then eight millions; the half-pay, pensions, and dead expences, reduced these to six millions; and it was not wonderful if the reduction of 20,000 men would not save more than a million. He hoped Hon. Gentlemen would not think he disparaged the saving of a million; but the question was, whether they could or could not. He mentioned it with triumph, (and the Honourable Gentlemen on the other side might join in that triumph, for they were the authors of the measure) that, by raising the Income Tax, this country had found herself in a position in which she never stood at the conclusion of any former war. It was not that we were victorious—not that we had extended our empire, but it was more, we had gained a character. In contrasting the present state of the country with the distresses which arose at the end of the American war, it was now in a comparative prosperous and exalted situation. The people had been deluded by assertions that nothing interposed between them and a great reduction of their burdens but the obstinacy of Ministers, an idea which, he added, was most unjust and unfounded. At the close of the American war, new taxes were sought to be raised to support the peace establishment; at present no new taxes were demanded, but a reduction of one half was made in the principal tax. Thus instead of trailing on through years of peace the drag of the preceding war, we had been able to give a boon to the country of not less than eight millions of taxes. *(Hear, hear, hear!)*—He knew that Hon Gentlemen would say this was not a concession, but a putting off; but he thought it a new and a proud situation to be able to remit eight millions. The calamities by which the country was at present oppressed were of a nature not to be caused by that system which had been so severely arraigned; nor could they be removed by the changes recommended by the Hononorable Gentlemen opposite. The calamities referred to, necessarily grew out of the peculiar situation into which the social body had been thrown by the termination of the war. He held them to be but of a temporary nature; and he was confident they could not be relieved by any small diminution of our military force which might be thought practicable. If then the Right Honourable Gentleman could persuade the House to make that reduction in the force proposed to be kept up which had been recommended, it would accomplish the good he had in view. Could he (Lord Castlereagh) however, be satisfied that the distress at present complained of could be remedied by any of the modes pointed out, without injury to the best interests of the country, he should be ready to go along with the Gentlemen who proposed them, and happy to give them his warmest support. But such was not the view which he took of the plans which had been suggested, and when he saw these went to the subversion of the military establisments of the nation, he could not consider the object of the saving to the country as being at all equal to the sacrifice demanded. With these feelings to him the economical arrangement which had been described, did not appear at all desirable. This subject, however, would come under the discussion of the House on a future day. He wished it to be understood, that he did not mean to say, if the plan of a peace establishment as proposed by Ministers was wise, it followed of necessity that the Property Tax must be renewed on the reduced scale of 5 per cent. But he was anxious most decidedly to state it as his opinion, that if that House wished to adopt the most efficient means (as he was confident it did) to relieve the distress which at present afflicted the agricultural classes, that tax must be renewed. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* It was the intention of his Right Hon. Friend to modify it in such a way, that it should press less than here to fore on those whose unfortunate situation now claimed the attention of Parliament.—The modifications to which he referred, would be made so to favour the farmer, that when to these was added, the relaxation of the taxes on horses used in husbandry, the tenant would hardly feel that he paid any Property Tax at all. And the Chancellor of the Exchequer, without at all altering the genious and character of the tax, which none could like more than the Gentlemen on the opposite side of the House—*(Hear, hear, hear!)*—this was quite certain from their conduct while in power, when they raised it to ten per cent. *(hear, hear,)* without at all altering its character, his Right Hon. Friend hoped he should be able to remove any of the objections which had at various periods been urged against it. Under these circumstances if the measure in question promised relief to the country, it was not for them (the Opposition) to object to its character. *(Hear.)* This he held to be impossible. *(Hear hear)* It was true the Property Tax was not the only resource left the country to meet the difficulties with which it had to contend. Aware of this, those who sat on the opposite side of the House, might say that though at a former period from the then situation of the country, they had approved of this impost, yet after the vast service which it had rendered to the nation, they were not content we should have recourse to it for two years more. This might be a reasonable objection; but if the tax were not renewed, in what way were the exigencies of the times to be provided for? We might to be sure evade the difficulty for a time, by adding 6 or 7,000,000*l.* to our national debt, in each of the two years, for which it was proposed that this tax should be continued. This however, was not that mode of escaping the difficulty which would be most satisfactory to the country at large, when the question was thoroughly understood on which the legislature had now to decide. It would be more congenial to the general feeling, that that course should be taken which he would recommend—that the war should wound up by that British spirit and exertion, by which it had been brought to a triumphant conclusion. If we thus met the difficulty, instead of going by it—determined to extinguish rather then postpone it, he was satisfied that ease and prosperity would sooner be brought home to every man's door than could reasonably be excepted, if for the present the tax were remitted, and the same immediately called for, raised by a loan. He urged against the saving which had been proposed on the estimates, not because it was small, (for every saving, however small, ought to be attended to) but because it had been put in competition with objects of so much greater magnitude. He considered the present question to be one of the largest in all its bearings, which had ever been submitted to the consideration of that House. What could be more important than their decision on the course to be pursued, when the country, emerging from a war—and the most difficult war it had ever been engaged in, was proceeding to establish the base on which our future policy in peace were to be founded? It was impossible for the House not to feel how important this subject was in all its bearings, affecting as it did, not only our military establishments, but the public funds the general revenue of the country—and all its sources of stability and strength. But while these things were borne in mind, he entreated the House not to take up those gloomy ideas, in which some Gentlemen had indulged. He trusted they would not feel warranted in doing this, and that they would go on proudly and magnanimously in peace, as they had done under all the vicissitudes of war. His Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Banks), he maintained, had taken much too desponding a view of the present state of our finances. It certainly was his (Lord Castlereagh's) conviction, that if we did not keep up the Property Tax long enough to relieve us from the pressure of the late war—if we did not give that artificial support to the public

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

credit which this measure was calculated to afford, the country must sustain great injury. The tax, therefore, became necessary for a time; for the two years to which it had been proposed this measure should extend. After that period, instead of fearing that it would be necessary for this country to descend from its high situation, even if we were to go on with an annual expenditure of 18 or 20,000,000 of. for our peace establishment, (which, however, we had reason to hope would be considerably lower than either of these sums,) he could see no difficulty in finding a variety of ways by which such charge might be met without continuing the Property Tax, and without at all shaking the public credit. The means would probably be furnished by the increasing prosperity of the country. If, for instance, the state of the funds should be such, that but four percent should be paid as interest where five was now given, there at once would be a sum of two millions gained for the service of the public. The increased value of the Sinking Fund at that period would be likely to furnish another resource of which the Minister might fearlessly avail himself. The difference between its present state and that which it might be expected to gain in the next two or three years, was of prodigious importance in the consideration of this question. Now, to preserve the Sinking Fund untouched was every thing; three years hence the case would in all probability be different, and it might not be improper that its immence operations should be, in some degree relaxed. He trusted it would be seen that the course now about to be pursued, was that which was most consistent with those fundamental principles of economy and policy, by which the affairs of a great nation ought to be regulated. And he hoped this question would be viewed with the eyes of Englishmen—that it would be seen that we had within ourselves the real means and resources for sustaining all the greatness of the nation, both at home and abroad. He wished not to keep up greater establishments than were necessary, and he flattered himself that no party spirit would reduce those proposed to be maintained, so as to make them less than would be sufficient. On this important occasion, it was for Parliament to take that course which never failed to make it stand high in the estimation of the people of this, as well in that of those of every other country; that of dismissing all party warfare, in order to meet the discussion with fair, argumentative, and statesman like feelings.—Acting on these grounds, he would go along with them as in supporting every practicable measure of economy, but he would never cease to resist that false economy, which appeared fair to the eye, but which in practice would prove fatal to the best interests of the country. He called upon the House to join him with the spirit and the energy of Englishmen, to look the diffioulties of the country fairly in the face, and to meet them at once, and not endeavour to avoid them by taking that course, which, fallacious in principle, though it might afford temporary ease, could not in its result be permanently beneficial.—*(Hear, hear!)*

After some conversation, it was settled that the Debate on the Army Estimates should be postponed till Wednesday; and that Mr. WESTERN's motion relative to the state of Agriculture should come on to-morrow (this day).—Adjourned at Two o'Clock.

GUARDIAN SOCIETY

For the Preservation of Public Morals, by preventing Prostitutes from walking the streets, and affording to those destitute, the means of Employment and Relief.

The Friends of this Institution had a General Meeting on Wednesday week at the London Tavern. Above 500 Ladies were present.

DR. COLLYER informed the Meeting that the Duke of Kent would have presided on this occasion, had he not mistaken the day of meeting; and that the Duke of Sussex being applied to, he would have taken the chair, if he had been in town. He therefore proposed that Mr. Sheriff Bell should be called to the chair.

This was accordingly done; Mr. BELL took his seat, and briefly spoke of the high utility of the Institution: he trusted, that, from the numerous and respectable Meeting that he then saw assembled, some course might be pointed out which would have considerable effect in diminishing, if not entirely removing, the dreadful evil which it was their object to combat.

The Rev. Mr. WATKINS read the Report of the Provisional Committee of the Institution. It stated that about three years ago a house was taken at Stepney for the reception and relief of repentant prostitutes, and that lately a more commodious house was taken at Whitechapel; that within this period 193 females had been rescued from vice, some of which were now married, and maintaining a good character, while no less than 32 gave the utmost satisfaction to those by whom they were employed; that the expense of supporting each female received into this House amounted to no more than 5*s.* 6*d.* per week, a great part of the expense being defrayed by the labour of these females. The Report described some of the artifices employed to seduce innocent females into prostitution. These artifices were stated to have been learned principally from some penitent girls received into the Female Penitentiary at Pentonville, which is under the conduct of ladies, through whom the most important information had been collected. The chief seducers were aged and apparently respectable females, who accosted young girls in the streets, or in the parks, while perhaps attending children.—To these girls the old decoys generally introduced themselves by pretending acquaintance, or a knowledge of the girl's family, or a wish to know her, with the professed disposition to serve her, by getting her, or giving her, a better employment, as "a neat, modest, amiable-looking girl." Thus the young girl was interested, and being invited to tea, her ruin followed. Other instruments of seduction were, well-dressed men, and often respectable-looking Officers, who hired female servants at the ordinary register-offices, which servants were sent to infamous houses. It had, indeed, come to the knowledge of the Committee, that three females so hired were saved, through the mere accident of inquiring at a shop-keeper's, in a certain street, where the house was situated, to which they were sent from a register-office, But even girls of fourteen years of age were employed by old woman, to decoy children of their own age into houses of infamy, where they were often detained by force until defiled; and, when familiar with vice, they, in their turn, were sent into the streets, either to seduce unwary boys, or to entrap other females. This however, was not all: no trick that the ingenuity of vice could contrive was left unemployed to multiply the victims of prostitution. An instance of a most attrocious nature had come to the knowledge of the Committee:—A young and interesting female, who served in a shop, was seduced to accept an invitation to tea from a lady, who being a customer of the shop, and apparently respectable, her mistress made no objection. The young girl accompanied her apparent friend to the Theatre, where, however, she soon became so unwell, that she was conveyed to her friend's house, where she was put to bed in a state of stupefaction; but when recovered on the next morning, the unhappy female found that her ruin had been completed, She accordingly expressed her affliction, and desired to be taken home; but other females, who immediately surrounded, endeavoured to persuade her to remain where she was, "as her virtue was gone, and her character irrecoverable." But the poor female being still free from any consciousness of vice, insisted upon her liberation. The profligate woman who had so basely entrapped her was prosecuted and punished—very inadequately, however: for such a woman deserved capital punishment, together with the principal offender, who had escaped with impunity. The report farther stated, that women, with professions of humanity, often seduced young girls from the hospitals, whose confidence they contrived to win by trifling marks of attention, and several victims were made among girls hired from poor houses. After observing forcibly upon the enormity of such conduct, the Report appealed to the humanity of the public, and recommended that houses of reception, upon the plan of that at Whitechapel, should be established in the several wards of the city, in order that the Magistrates should have proper places to which to commit street-walking prostitutes, while an appeal should be made to the Legislature to increase the power of the Magistrates to take up these prostitutes. The Report panegyrized the conduct of the Corporation of London upon this subject, and stated that such active measures had been taken to remove the infamous houses in the city, that 17 prosecutions had been already instituted against 34 individuals concerned in these houses; in 14 of which prosecutions, verdicts had been found against the accused. One prosecution only failed, and two yet remained to be tried.—The Report concluded with an impressive appeal to the public, in support of the object of the Institution.

The Rev. JOSEPH MANN drew an animated picture of the miseries into which unhappy females are reduced by crime; and appealed to the feelings of the audience of both sexes, whether it was not absolutely necessary to take some steps to remove, or at least to diminish, so great an evil.

The Rev. G. CLAYTON, jun. was convinced that much good might be done. He was not so sanguine or Utopian in his ideas, as to expect that any rapid reformation of public morals could be expected. He had no doubt, however, that they might diminish the evil, and that it was within their power to reclaim a number of individuals, who would otherwise be irrecoverably plunged in vice and misery.

The Rev. Mr. HYATT warmly recommended the encouragement of females in all those situations which were equally fitting, or more fitting, to women than to men. He had seen in many shops of haberdashers, milliners, linen-drapers, and others, men only employed. He had asked some of the shop-keepers why they did not rather employ women, who were certainly as well qualified to measure tape and linen as the men? The answer was, as he conceived, *a libel* on the female sex. The shop-keepers told him, that *the ladies preferred being served by men than by women!* The consequence of this unjust preference was, that no less than 5,000 females, who otherwise might have obtained an honest livelihood by the employment, were driven out into the streets. He thought that the ladies should take up this important consideration; and for the good of their own sex, prefer dealing with those shops where females were employed.

The Rev. ROWLAND HILL perpetually heard from masters and mistresses, complaints of the badness of servants: we did not, however, so often hear the complaints of the latter about the badness of masters and mistresses. He could not conceive any thing more cruel, than, for a word which was perhaps improper and impertinent, but provoked by bad usage, to dismiss immediately a servant girl, who was under the protection of her master and mistress. From such immediate dismissal, the ruin of the unfortunate female was usually the immediate consequence; and that ruin often drove them to prostitution. He had hitherto given but small support to the society; but being now convinced of the benefits which might be expected from it, he was determined to put down his name as a Life-Governor.

The LORD MAYOR having entered the room, Sheriff Bell resigned the chair to him. His Lordship then apologised for not being present sooner, but he had been detained by his duties at the Mansion-house. In the discharge of his duties there this day, he had been afflicted with the sight of many of those poor females, who were the object of the consideration of the present Meeting. He had given this subject much attention, and expressed the strongest wishes for the success of the Institution.

Various resolutions were then unanimously agreed to;—the thanks of the Meeting were voted to the Dukes of Kent and Sussex; the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London; the Ladies Committee that had managed the internal affairs of the Asylum; and to the Lord Mayor, as also to Mr. Sheriff Bell;—and finally a liberal subscription was entered into; after which the Meeting broke up.

The Examiner.

GENERAL PICHEGRU.

LIEGE, AUG. 14.

Our *Gazette* contains the following letter:—

"The historian can now no longer doubt that Capt. Wright was murdered by his throat being cut, and as little can it be questioned that Pichegru was strangled at the time of the trial of Moreau and his companions, if the name of trial may be given to proceedings before a Court, the sentence of which was determined before the evidence was heard.

"The violent death of Pichegru had recently occurred, when I was transferred from Aix-la-Chapelle to the Temple, merely on the ground that I had arrived from Hamburgh, and consequently from London, which city I never saw; but such is the manner in which tyranny, always suspicious and ingenious in falsehood, reasons—'You come from Hamburgh, then you come from England.' This conclusive argument procured me 18 months imprisonment.

"However, when I was let out of my first *secret*, and allowed to breathe the air in the fetid courts of the prison, and in a yard shaded by a wall more than 100 feet high, I formed an acquaintance with the old Jesuit of whom I have already spoken, and the Abbe David, a learned and respectable ecclesiastic. The latter having been implicated in the affair of Moreau, Pichegru, Georges, Cadoual, &c. was committed until a general peace, which, in the language of the Temple, signified imprisoned for life. Irritated by a decree which presented to him the prospect of a lingering death, he at last, in the agony of his despair, ceased to fear that event, or rather in some sort sought to hasten it by his constant imprecations against Buonaparte, whom he always spoke of by that name, or called the Corsican. He related to the prisoners, that his apartment being contiguous to Pichegru, who was closely confined, he heard at half past one in the morning a number of persons enter his dungeon, heard also Pichegru defending himself, and cry I am wounded, and finally heard the perpetrators retire.'

"In fine, the prisoners were not invited to view the body of the General, as they had been to that of Captain Wright. The reason doubtless was, that they would have seen the wound which had been inflicted before strangulation.

"The dungeon in which Georges was imprisoned was not further from that of Pichegru than seven or eight feet, and as his door fronted the General's, he heard the whole transaction. Accordingly, when the Officers were conveying him to the Court, he said openly, 'Pichegru will not be there, for he is put out of the way.

"I, as well as all the other prisoners, have seen inscribed on one of the windows of the dungeon, Italian verses from Tasso, to which Pichegru's name was subjoined, and in which he deplored the fate of a brave soldier, deprived of the honour of dying for his King with his sword in his hand.*—The pane of glass on which they were cut was afterwards removed by Savary, whose police, called the Secret police of Napoleon, was totally independent of the Minister and Prefect of the police.

(Signed) "D'HENOUL, Advocate."

BONAPARTE'S CARRIAGE.

NARRATIVE OF THE PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH MAJOR VON KELLER CAPTURED THE CARRIAGE, EQUIPAGE, AND BAGGAGE WAGGON OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, ON THE 18TH JUNE, 1815, AFTER THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

The fourth corps of the Prussian army commanded by the General of Infantry Count Bulow Von Dennewitz, proceeded by forced marches from the environs of Luttwick, and arrived at Zaberne at four o' clock in the afternoon of the 18th of June. General Von Hiller received orders to form the advance guard with the 19th brigade; and Major Von Keller received orders to form the head of the advanced guard with two battalions of fusileers, and to proceed toward Planche-noit in the direction along the heights, and to direct his particular care to the left wing.

The Major, in obedience, obeyed this order with the utmost promptitude, and met the enemy before Planche-noit, who by means of the Tyrolese, led on by Captain Von Humbracht, he repulsed. The conflict soon became general, but the French be came considerably reinforced at this period. General Von Hiller, with the 16th brigade, after having twice attacked Planche-noit, at length stormed it with the 16th brigade, and took it.

During the time of this attack, Major Von Keller went round the village, and by this movement came on the right flank of the flying enemy, and pursued them along the road which leads to Charleroi; here he fell in with some other Prussian light infantry, whom be attached to his own corps.

The General of Infantry, Count Gneisenau, gave personal orders to Major Von Keller, to pursue the flying enemy without intermission. The hero Gneisen, au remained constantly at the head of the pursuers At eleven o' clock at night, the troops arrived at the barricadoed town of Jenappe, and in defiance of a fire of artillery and musketry which the enemy maintained, they stormed and took the town. At the entrance of Jenappe, Major Von Keller met the travelling carriage of Bonaparte with six horses. The postillion, and the two leaders, were killed by the bayonets of the fusileers. The Major then cut down the coachman, and forced open the door of the carriage. At that moment he observed Buonaparte mounting a horse at the opposite side.

In his precipitation, Napoleon let fall his hat, sword, and mantle, which were sent to Prince Blucher the next morning—The Major then took possession of the carriage, and afterwards brought it to England himself. All the houses in Jenappe were filled with the enemy, and those who were found with arms in their hands were bayoneted on the spot. After this destruction of the enemy at Jenappe, the pursuit was continued over Millet as far as Goslie; and in the former of the two towns the fusileer regiment, under Major Von Keller, captured the most valuable baggage of the whole French head-quarters, and took more than three thousand prisoners; among whom were Generals, Adjutants, and the Secretaries of Nopoleon. Above eighty cannon, and twice as many ammunition waggons, fell also in the hands of the Prussians. The General of Infantry, Count Von Gneisenau, then gave orders that the Prussian song "Now let us all thank God" *(Nun danket alle Gott)*, should be sung by the troops.

During the pursuit of the enemy, Captain Von Humbracht, Lieutenants Von Oetlinger, Von Rosen, Von Dork, and Von Kunzel, particularly distinguished themselves. His Majesty the King of Prussia bestowed on all the officers, subalterns, and privates of those battalions which took an active part in the pursuit, a particular order of merit, which those brave warriors the more deserved, as the greater part of the battalions, from loss and fatigue, was almost demolished: for when they afterwards mustered, very few remained, excepting the drummer and bugle-man. Those few, however, pursued the enemy until daylight, upon the horses which they had captured.

The captured carriage contained a gold & silver *necessaire*, including above seventy pieces; a large silver chronometer; a steel beadstead, with two merino mattresses; a pair of pistols; a green velvet cap, a pair of spurs; linen, and many other things for the convenience of travelling. There were also a diamond headdress (tiara), hat, sword, uniform, and an Imperial mantle. The booty made was equally considerable and remarkable; several boxes of mounted and unmounted diamonds*, large silver services with the arms of Napoleon, and gold pieces, with his name and portrait, filled the haversacks of the soldiers of that battalion.

Poetry.

Mr. Editor,—your copy of the Impromptu on a Chancery suit was not quite correct. The following is a true copy.

Mr. Leech
Made a speech,
Angry, neat and wrong.
Mr. Hart,
On the other part,
Was prosing, dull, and long,
Mr. Parker,
Made the case darker,
Which was dark enough without;
Mr. Cook,
Cited a book,
And the Chancellor said, I *doubt*.

ON A LATE FIXTURE IN THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

The Leech, we know, is sometimes shy,
Loath to attack the part,
But the alluring sweets apply,
At once he'll fix his dart.
Chancery-lane. FANNY FADDLE.

THE POOR LITTLE LEECH.

A parody of "The poor Little Sweep," In the Courier of Thursday.

How cold are those glances, those greetings how chilling,
How sharp the squib pierces—the satire how keen;
How frightful to hear those reproaches so killing,
Thus mixed with the shrill cries of poor little Leech.
How dreadful the solitude now that surrounds me,
Whilst cut with disdain thro' assemblies I creep!
Ah! that dandyish set, the bare thought how it wounds me,
Is lost to all Rats, and to poor little Leech.
But see where the bright gas is flaming, a Dandy
Appears to protect me, and great is his power
Who has bravely deposed his black brother of Candy,
And ta'en to his Duchy a poor little Leech.
What! must I resign all the Joys of good breeding,
And be forced with dull courtiers for ever to herd:
The scorn of each Rout; must I then by seceding
Be a lone, friendless, outcast!—a poor little Leech!
Now rouse thee my spirit! and haste thee to Brighton
Where dwells my new Master, that dearest of friends;
Of legitimate Dandies and Princes the Creichton!
He surely, will cherish his poor little Leech.
Oh, there with the weight of my gratitude sinking,
I'll tell my fond Master with pride and delight,
That I'd rat every hour in the day without shrinking,
Whilst he graciously smiles on his poor little Leech.
I feel it! the grandeurs of Royalty cheer me,
And blunt the remembrance of coteries left;
Then hear me my Regent at Brighton! oh hear me!
And take to thy Duchy a poor little Leech.

February, 23th.—

SUGGESTED BY REPORTS OF A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.

What though your ill cemented walls,
Rock to the angry winter squalls,
Prescient of any danger nigh,
Your rats remain—you need not fly,
Hence fron analogy I guess,
Though crazy, weak, and union-less,
The Government will last—for see
Gower votes with the majority.

* "General Pichegru, besides his great military talents, was perfectly well acquainted with the Latin, English, and Spanish languages."

* The diamonds, to the amount, of several millions sterling, were chiefly found in powder waggons.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, Number 10, MILITARY SQUARE,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.